



### "Kordon's" Helps to Clear Baby's Head.

Modern mothers don't let their children snifle. They know that a tube of genuine Kordon's Catarrhal Jelly will make the child breathe more comfortably. Since 1889, 20 million intelligent American mothers have used Kordon's for cold-in-head or nasal catarrh. Some druggists offer you complimentary trial cans. All druggists offer 25 cent tubes with the understanding that if the first tube does not do you a dollar's worth of good, you can get your quarter back from Kordon's Catarrhal Jelly, Minneapolis, Minn.

## PRESIDENT DELIVERS OPENING ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress.

"I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

**Railroad Legislation Paramount.**  
"In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the pub-

lic dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

"I then recommended: First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

"Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

"Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the rail-

roads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

"And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"The second and third of these recommendations the congress immediately acted on; it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the interstate commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

**Increase in Membership.**  
"The other suggestions—the increase in the interstate commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

**Pressing Need for Action.**  
"The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

"Not only does the interstate commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

**Plenary Powers a Necessity.**  
"The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no

**Goju (LO-JU)**

**Serve it hot!**

**-You'll like this new juice of Oregon's famous Loganberries as a Winter drink**

**-At your dealer's**

**10¢-up**  
Recipe Book free

doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

"This is a program of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

**Workmen's Side of Issue.**  
"I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is, not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practical means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

**Three Important Matters.**  
Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to the commerce of the country, than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not urge my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune, but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopardize the interests of the country and of the government.

"Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal officers are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

**Building Up of Export Trade.**  
"I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it, which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done

now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

**Regulation of Porto Rico.**  
"The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

**Vocational Education.**  
"At the last session of the congress a bill was passed by the senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favorable consideration by the house of representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affects all interests and all parties of the country, and I am sure that there is no legislation now pending before the congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done.

"There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them. "Inasmuch as this is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the sixty-fourth congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction."

## GIVES HIS VIEWS ON ELECTIVE SYSTEM

The author of the following articles, says he is not familiar with local school conditions, but writes from a broad view of the issues brought up:

**Editor Standard.**—In last evening's Standard an article appeared under large headlines relative to the elective system of high school courses. The article was perhaps plausible to the casual reader, though not at all convincing. In the first place the headline, as well as the body of the argument, was, to pass it lightly, so-phistical. The headline in question read, "Blunders Made in Ogdens Schools Handicap Ambitious Students." It is possible that the elective system might under some circumstances be a handicap to the unambitious or lazy student, but by no means could it apply to the really ambitious student. One intending to enter a university or professional school can easily ascertain the entrance requirements and if ambitious will elect the courses necessary for college entrance without conditions. All this is beside the real issue however, and but demonstrates the fallaciousness of the argument as a whole.

The real issue in this controversy is the question of the utility of our school system. The greatest good to the greatest number should be the deciding factor and no system can be successful except upon this basis. The statistics available will prove beyond question that the present school system fails in this material respect. From the elementary grades to the university there is a constantly decreasing ratio of attendance. In the high and preparatory schools the loss of attendance is greatest. In the latest available reports, the United States Survey 1908, it is stated that percentage of attendance in high schools of the country was as follows: First year, 43 percent; second year, 36 percent; third year, 18 percent; fourth year 13 percent. In connection with the report, Mr. Draper, the director, said, "I confess that it startles me to find that certainly not more than two-fifths and undoubtedly not more than one-third of the children who enter our elementary schools ever finish them and that not one-half of them go beyond the fifth or sixth grade. It is hardly less surprising to find that only about one-third of the pupils who go to the high school remain beyond the second year, and that only about one-sixth of those who enter remain to graduate."

This is indeed a showing of which we should be heartily ashamed. There are many contributing causes and I certainly am not laying the entire



George Broadhurst's Famous Success

## "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

The screen version of this play will far surpass the stage production in every way. What this superiority means can be judged when you recollect that the original production was accorded first place among the decided hits of the season when it set the whole country talking and discussing its many merits. Alice Brady lends her best work to the piece and will make it a veritable masterpiece—the dawn of a new era of screen creations. The whole cast has been selected only after careful investigation as to their fitness for the roles assigned to them.

Today and Tomorrow at the

**UTAH THEATRE**

Phone 1800.

blame upon the courses, whether prescribed or elective. Without going into details as to the reasons, and to the facts to be drawn from the conditions that create this situation are regrettable and to those who believe them remediable can not be excused. Nevertheless we are facing a fact and not a theory. The conditions are as they are and no argument can change the fact. Therefore, we must make our school system conform to these conditions while they exist and we must provide for the great mass of children who are forced to leave school early the maximum of help. We should give to every child that which will benefit him the most adapting our methods to the individual rather than attempting to adapt the individual to a set system.

The statistics further show that less than 1 percent of public school students ever enter college, and to adopt a standard of education based upon college entrance requirements is to cater to that small percentage regardless of detriment to the great bulk of the school population. And mark this, the handicap falls heaviest upon those children who can ill afford to bear it. They go out into the world poorly fitted for the struggle for existence. The vicious results of the system can be seen all about us and it is high time that we awoke to the consequence of weighting down our school system with the technicalities that did credit to the school men of the middle ages.

The problem of the school system is the problem of the industrial world. Each year a larger percentage of children is forced to leave school before acquiring even the rudiments of a classical education. It all indicates that the lives of our children are being wasted, that there is a sad lack of aim and purpose about it all, and that our educational plans do not rationally meet our conditions. The writer will be pardoned in view of the personal note in the article referred to, if I state that I was graduated from a high school using the elective system of courses and that I en-

tered college with no conditions. Of the students who entered the same university, I can remember of but one who had conditions to work off. He was entered in the engineering school and had conditions in mathematics. Of the others I know that they were entered in various schools without conditions for they had selected courses leading to university entrance.

From a frank survey of the conditions existing, it must be concluded that from the kindergarten to the higher institutions, our educational system is sadly awry. The greatest harm results from the vicious industrial system that is constantly forcing the children out into the world ill prepared for the struggle. Let us prepare these children as best we may in the brief time that we have. It is not long; let us do our duty by them while we may meanwhile bending our efforts toward a readjustment of conditions that will enable us to keep our children in school.

J. C. (JACK) LIVINGSTON,  
Kansas '05.

## STOPPED CHILDREN'S CROUP COUGH.

"Three weeks ago two of my children began choking and coughing, and I saw they were having an attack of croup," writes Billie Mayberry, Eckert, Ga. "I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and gave them a dose before bedtime and soon their cough stopped and they fell asleep. Next morning their cough and all sign of croup was gone." Foley's Honey and Tar is a standard low-priced remedy for colds, bronchitis, la grippe coughs. A. R. McIntyre Drug Co.—Advertisement.

An Alabama inventor has patented a stop ladder in which each leg is separately adjustable for length so that it will stand firmly on uneven surfaces.

By adding about 12 per cent of chromium to mild carbon steel an English inventor has brought out a metal for tableware that is rust and tarnish proof.

**CUT FROM 1/4 TO 1/3 AT THIS**

# Gigantic Sale of Silks

We want to impress you with the importance of this silk sale. We want you to stop and think of the money you save by purchasing silks during this sale. Silks that are supremely in a class by themselves. None are excepted—all are subject to radical price reductions.

75c and 85c plain, flowered and striped, width 36 inches and 40 inches, sale price	39c
500 yards of cotton and silk mixtures, special, yard	20c
\$3.00 and \$2.50 fancy Georgette crepes, width 40 inches, go at	\$1.49
\$2.50 crepe meteor, in all colors, width 40 inches	\$1.59
300 yards of fancy chiffon taffetas, width 36 inches, \$1.75 and \$1.50 values	\$1.19
500 yards of fancy and striped chiffon taffetas, width 36 inches, \$2.00 and \$2.25 values, sale price	\$1.19
250 yards of fancy taffetas, in plaids, stripes and flowered, width 36 inches, \$2.50 values	\$1.69

A special lot of black chiffon taffetas, width 36 inches, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values, on sale	75c, 95c and \$1.19
Bengaline Faille's, width 40 inches, \$2.50 values, sale price	\$1.45
Our entire stock of colored chiffon taffetas, Gros DeLondres and satin taffetas, width 36 to 40 inches, reduced to Manufacturers' Prices.	
1,000 yards of plain colored silk poplins, width 36 inches, \$1.25 values	88c
3,000 yards of colored crepe de chinos, width 40 inches, \$1.65 and \$1.50 values	\$1.08
250 yards of flowered and silk poplins, 36 inches wide, \$1.59 values, this week	88c

# LAST & THOMAS

# COAL

Your orders for nut and lump coal will be filled promptly and satisfactorily if placed with the

## Ogden Sewer Pipe & Clay Co.

W. B. PORTERFIELD, Mgr. Phone 141.

We just received today a large shipment of

## Ladies Plain and Fancy Two Tone Shoes

—lace or button—of best quality. Will sell for \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.50 per pair. Quality guaranteed—a perfect fit to everyone. Call and see them.

# HORROCKS BROS.

2427 Wash. Ave.